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8.1 Introduction

Every qualified voter has the right to vote regardless of whether he or she is affected by a disability. This chapter is designed to help electoral board members and general

registrars ensure that reasonable accommodations are made for employees and voters with disabilities in both the registrar's office and at the polling places.

8.2 Legal Basis

The following laws govern accessibility to polling places:

- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA)
- Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 (VAEHA)
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- The Rehabilitation Act
- Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)
- Virginians with Disabilities Act
- The Code of Virginia, Title 24.2

In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice has provided standards related to accessibility and a detailed checklist for evaluating polling place accessibility. Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA).

8.2.1 Requirements

8.2.1.1 Assistance to Voters

The VRA provides, among other things, that any voter requiring assistance may receive it from a person of the voter's choice (other than the voter's employer or union representative). [42 USC 1971](#) et seq.; [§§ 24.2-649, 24.2-705](#).

8.2.1.2 Language Minority Provisions

The VRA also requires alternative language accessibility (bilingual elections) if the Director of the United States Census makes a coverage determination based on the American Community Survey in 2010 and every five years thereafter. [42 USC 1973aa-1a](#). New census data released in late 2011 determined that Fairfax County, Virginia meets the criteria as required by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, for Spanish. The VRA limits covered language minorities to American Indians, Asian Americans, Alaskan Natives, and Spanish-heritage citizens. Congress found these groups have faced barriers in the political process.

8.2.1.3 Coverage

[42 USC 1973aa-1a](#) and [1973b\(f\)](#) are the language minority provisions. These provisions require certain covered jurisdictions to provide bilingual written materials and other assistance to voters. The U.S. Attorney General has published detailed [guidelines](#) that explain how to comply with these statutes.

A jurisdiction is covered under Section 203 where the illiteracy rate of the group is higher than the national illiteracy rate and one of the following thresholds is met within that jurisdiction:

- The number of U.S. citizens of voting age is greater than 10,000.
- The number of U.S. citizens of voting age is greater than five percent of all voting age citizens.

The number of U.S. citizens of voting age is greater than five percent of all residents on an Indian reservation.

The requirements are straightforward: all election information, directed toward voters, that is available in English must also be available in the minority language so that all citizens will have an effective opportunity to register, learn the details of the elections, and cast a free and effective ballot.

When a covered state or political subdivision provides registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials of information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, it must provide them in the language of the applicable minority group as well as in the English language. [42 USC 1973aa-1a](#), [1973b\(f\)](#).

Virginia law also mandates acquisition of voting equipment providing alternative language accessibility when a federal coverage determination has been made. [§ 24.2-626.1](#).

Forms and procedures for alternative language accessibility have been developed and approved by the Board and implemented by covered localities EAC has voter guides published in six different languages, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese and can be downloaded at <http://www.eac.gov/>.

8.2.1.4 Virginia Policy & Procedure

Localities should make sure election officials and registration staff is familiar with the provisions in law regarding assistance for voters, and the minority language requirements applicable to covered jurisdictions.

8.2.2 Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act Of 1984 (VAEHA)

8.2.2.1 Requirements

The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (VAEHA) requires all polling places and a reasonable number of permanent registration facilities used in federal elections to be accessible to the elderly (defined as 65 years of age or older) and people with physical disabilities. However, the registration facilities requirement is not binding in Virginia because we allow potential voters to register by mail. It also requires the state to make available registration and voting aids including the large print instruction posters in polling places and registrar's offices as well as telecommunications devices for the deaf. [42 USC 1973ee](#).

8.2.2.2 Enforcement

Localities may be sued in district court by either the US Attorney General or any person who is personally prohibited from registering to vote or casting a ballot. Before any person may sue a locality under this law, the complainant must first notify the Secretary of the SBE of the non-compliant condition and allow 45 days to pass. This law can be used to force a locality to remove an inaccessible condition, but not to award attorney's fees unless the fees were accumulated forcing a locality to comply with an original court judgment.

8.2.2.3 Virginia Policy & Procedure

It is the policy of the SBE to address, with all parties involved, any complaint alleging an inaccessible polling place or permanent registration facility within the 45 day window specified by the law. If a complaint arises under this law at the local level, forward a copy immediately to the SBE.

8.2.3 Title II of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

8.2.3.1 Requirements

The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of a disability in the provision of services by local government, including telecommunications and other areas. Protections are afforded to individuals under the ADA to a person with a disability or a person who has a relationship or association with an individual with a disability. An individual with a disability is defined as any of the following:

- A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities
- A person who has a history or record of such impairment
- A person who is perceived by others as having such impairment

Title II of the ADA requires that state and local governments give people with disabilities equal opportunity to benefit from all programs, services, and activities. This includes voting. They also must communicate effectively with people who have hearing, vision, or speech disabilities and ensure that buildings in which services are provided are accessible. Furthermore, it requires public entities to provide opportunities for people with disabilities to request aids and services.

Public entities are not required to take actions that would result in undue financial and administrative burdens. They are required to make reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to avoid discrimination, unless they can demonstrate that doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity provided. It also directs that public entities must provide opportunities for people with disabilities to request such aids and services.

Title I of the ADA prohibits discrimination in employment due to a disability. Employers with 15 or more employees are subject to Title I regulations. For more information on Title I contact the city or county government's human resources director or the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. [42 USC 12131](#).

8.2.3.2 Enforcement

Complaints of ADA Title II violations may be filed with the Department of Justice within 180 days of the date of the discrimination. In certain situations, cases may be referred to a mediation program sponsored by the Department. The Department may bring a lawsuit where it has investigated a matter and has been unable to resolve violations.

Title II may also be enforced through private lawsuits in federal court. It is not necessary to file a complaint with the Department of Justice or any other federal agency, or to receive a “right-to-sue” letter, before going to court.

8.2.3.3 Virginia Policy & Procedure

The policy of the SBE is to assure programmatic access at every polling place or registration facility and to provide physical accessibility in those locations where this can be achieved without creating an undue burden on the locality. The SBE seeks to avoid litigation by mediating ADA complaints with all parties involved in order to collaboratively reach mutually beneficial solutions.

8.2.4 Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)

8.2.4.1 Requirements

HAVA requires voting systems to be accessible to individuals with disabilities in a private and independent manner including non-visual access. (More information on accessible voting machines is in GREB 20.)

If the funding is available, it also provides for a grant program through the US Department of Health and Human Services to make polling places accessible, provide information about the accessibility of those polling places and train election officials on how to best promote access and participation among people with disabilities in federal elections.

8.2.4.2 Enforcement

The U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division is responsible for the ~~proper~~ enforcement of HAVA. Congress did not intend to authorize private enforcement (via litigation) of the requirements of HAVA. Instead, it intended to channel private complaints into state administrative processes and to reserve judicial enforcement to the Department of Justice.

8.2.4.3 Virginia Policy & Procedure

The goal of the SBE is to assist localities in continuing to make all polling places 100% ADA accessible to people with disabilities

8.2.5 Virginians with Disabilities Act (VDA)

8.2.5.1 Requirements

In general, the Virginians with Disabilities Act prohibits exclusion from, denial of the benefits of, and discrimination relating to any program or activity receiving state financial assistance or conducted by or for any state agency. Specifically it states that no otherwise qualified voter with a disability can be "denied the opportunity to register or vote" because of his or her disability. [§ 51.5-1](#) et seq.

8.2.5.2 Enforcement

Any person with a disability whose rights guaranteed under this law have been violated can bring a claim in state circuit court. The court can order the defendant to make changes, pay for the plaintiff's legal fees (unless the plaintiff is represented by the

Virginia Office of Protection and Advocacy), and award compensatory damages not including payments for pain and suffering.

Localities are liable for violating this law for up to one year from the violation of a person's rights if the person started the action or filed a complaint by registered mail within 180 days of the alleged violation.

8.2.5.3 Virginia Policy & Procedure

The policy of the SBE is to provide full and free access to registration and voting for all Virginians. The SBE seeks to avoid litigation and collaboratively reach mutually beneficial solutions by mediating ADA complaints with all parties involved.

8.2.6 Title 24.2 Requirements for Polling Places

8.2.6.1 Requirements

Polling places are required to be accessible by the Virginians with Disabilities Act, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Local electoral boards are authorized to use an alternative polling place if an emergency makes an existing one inaccessible. [§ 24.2-310](#)(C), (D).

The local governing body is required to provide "adequate facilities" at each polling place. [§ 24.2-310](#)(B). For the purpose of this law, the SBE interprets adequacy of facilities to include buildings that are physically accessible to people with disabilities.

8.2.6.2 Enforcement

There is no separate enforcement mechanism for this law because it requires compliance with several other laws that each has its own enforcement provisions.

8.2.6.3 Virginia Policy & Procedure

In accordance with this law, the SBE will provide instructions to local electoral boards and general registrars to assist localities in complying with accessibility requirements. The electoral board must conduct an Accessibility Survey every time the locality approves a new polling place or there is a change in accessibility at an existing polling place. Localities must send a copy of each survey to the SBE, and keep the original on file at the local elections office. To obtain a copy of the current survey form, contact the SBE Accessibility Coordinator or download the form from the SBE's website. When entering polling place information into VERIS, the registrar must check whether the

polling place has met ADA standards and note a comment detailing the level of compliance.

When a voter looks up his or her polling place on the SBE website, the accessibility information entered in VERIS will be displayed.

8.3 Dealing With Inaccessible Polling Places

Make sure that any new polling place is accessible or can be made so before recommending it for designation by the local governing body.

If an existing polling place is found to be inaccessible then take the following steps:

- Notify the local governing body that the polling place is in violation.
- Determine whether permanent or temporary changes can be made to make the site accessible.
- If the site cannot be made accessible, survey the precinct and the adjoining area within one (1) mile of the precinct boundary in an attempt to find an alternative site that is accessible or can be made temporarily accessible on Election Day.
- The accessibility status of each polling place in the locality should always be updated in VERIS.

The following exceptions may be granted under [42 USC 1973ee-1](#) and [§ 24.2-310](#):

- The Secretary of the SBE can grant an exception to the accessibility requirement in the case of emergency as defined in [§ 24.2-310](#).
- If an alternate site is in a facility normally prohibited from use as a polling place, the registrar may request that the SBE approve its use on an emergency basis ([§ 24.2-310](#))
 - Note: the emergency site change must also be submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, unless the locality has successfully completed bail-out procedures under the Voting Rights Act.

8.4 Best Practices

- The current version of the [Virginia Voter Registration Application](#) provides a helpful tool. A box on the application states, “Check if you have a disability that requires someone to assist you in order to vote.” Registrars should attempt to contact voters who check this box to ask what sort of accommodation is required. Be sure to keep track of this information. Information should be forwarded to the electoral board and, where appropriate, to officers of election.
- Let the public know that polling places are accessible and tell them what assistive technologies are available to voters with disabilities.

- Every training session for officers of election should include a section on working with people with disabilities. Officers of election are the ones who have the most face-to-face contact with voters with disabilities. They must be trained to:
 - (1) look out for – and where possible remove – obstacles in the polling place;
 - (2) provide assistance with door-opening, walking, and other means of helping when needed and requested;
 - (3) be fully aware of the legal rights of persons with disabilities to ask for assistance with ballot-marking;
 - (4) provide curbside voting to any person requesting to vote outside the polling place due to a disability, or age 65 or older; and
 - (5) be sensitive to the needs of voters with disabilities. Curbside voting is not intended to take the place of the EB providing an alternate entrance for access to the polling place and for these “alternate means” to be used at the voter’s will. SBE recommends, as a best practice, that an officer of election or volunteer is trained to check periodically to make sure curbside voting is not needed.
- Every registrar and electoral board should actively publicize and promote the availability of absentee ballots, curbside voting, and the right to ask for assistance. Do not forget that it is often helpful to ask the voters what works for them as well.
- Remember that people with disabilities want, expect, and deserve reasonable accommodations to give them equal access. If the best alternative cannot be done, then try for the next best alternative.
- Periodically resurvey the accessibility of polling places. Just because a polling place was accessible last year, does not mean it will be so this year. For example, tree limbs grow back, concrete breaks, and parking signs are stolen. Take a little time before each election to make sure a new accessibility barrier has not been created at a previously accessible polling site.

8.5 Dealing with Persons with Disabilities

There are several things that can be done – in the registrar's and electoral board's offices and at the polling place – to make registering and voting easier for citizens with disabilities.

8.5.1 Voters with Hearing and Speech Disabilities

8.5.1.1 Informational Website

Those with hearing, vision, and physical disabilities may obtain much of their information from the Internet. Make the website for the registrar's or electoral board's office accessible to individuals with disabilities. If that is not possible, make sure that

facts and instructions on registering and voting (including links to the SBE downloadable registration form and absentee application) are included on the local government's website.

Also, check with the county or city's information technology (IT) department to make sure that the registrar's or electoral board's website works in conjunction with standard computer assistance software for the visually impaired. *See*, [GREB 8.5.5](#).

8.5.1.2 E-mail

The registrar's office email address should be prominently displayed in all media materials about voter registration or voting distributed or published by the registrar's or electoral board's office or local governing body. This will allow communicating online with voters who have hearing disabilities.

8.5.1.3 TDD

Telecommunications devices for the deaf are another way for people to communicate and obtain information about registering and voting. A telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD, also referred to as TT or TTY) is a telephone system in which a typewritten message is transmitted over telephone lines and is received as a printed message. Many localities have a TDD line for government offices; be sure to publicize its availability. If the locality doesn't have a TDD line, instruct voters to use the SBE TDD line. Or, use the TDD number of the Virginia Relay Center – a service designed specifically for TDD users, government agencies and other service providers. Speech-to-speech relay enables a person with speech impairment to converse on the telephone via a trained communication assistant.

- State Board of Elections TDD: 1-800-260-3466
- VIRGINIA Relay Center: 1-800-229-5746 or just “711”

8.5.1.4 Signage

Signs instructing voters where to park, where to enter and exit the polling place, and which table to go to will reduce the amount of verbal communication required for a voter with a hearing disability. These aids are also required for Election Day. Printed instructions for checking in at the pollbook table and for the use of voting equipment should be prominently displayed at the level where people with disabilities can read.

8.5.1.5 General Tips for Speaking with a Voter with a Disability

- Speak directly to the person, not to his/her companion
- Change your position so you are at eye level with the person
- Respect personal space; do not touch the person or the person's wheelchair, service animal, etc. without their prior consent or request

- Ask the person to repeat what he/she said (including writing it, or verbally repeating, or paraphrasing the words yourself)
- Do not assume someone who is deaf or hard of hearing or who has an intellectual disability requires you to speak loudly or slowly
- Presume competence
- Let people be independent; ask before providing assistance
- Let the person control his/her movements
- Introduce yourself by name
- Do not ask questions focused on the person's condition and do not express sympathy or admiration or other feelings related to the person's disability
- Treat adults as adults and with respect
- Use People-First Language, which puts the person before the disability (e.g. Instead of "a table for a wheelchair is needed," say "a table for a person using a wheelchair needed")
- Treat people the way you want to be treated

8.5.2 Persons with Visual Disabilities

8.5.2.1 Signage

Large print directional and instructional signs should help the voter with limited sight navigate the polling place and the voting process. Pictures or symbols on signs are also helpful.

8.5.2.2 Large Print Versions of Materials

The SBE has created large print versions of voter forms and some brochures. These forms may be accessed at SBE's website. The locality may consider creating additional brochures. There is no enforceable standard for large print formatting other than that the print has to be large enough to be read by the person requesting it. The general rule is to use 18-point type. Colors should contrast as much as possible (i.e. black on white or white on black). The SBE's Accessibility Coordinator can provide more detailed information.

8.5.2.3 Signature Guides

These are usually small business-sized cards with long rectangles cut out of them. If a voter has to sign a document such as a registration or absentee application or a statement at the polling place, a signature guide placed over the signature line will help the voter sign in the right place. Blind voters are not required to sign such documents.

8.5.2.4 Voting Equipment

HAVA requires at least one voting machine in every precinct that provides non-visual voting access. Voting equipment with audio capability for use by blind voters has been certified for use in Virginia. *See* GREB 20.

For those with limited sight, provide magnifiers at each polling place or at each voting station. For most voting equipment, magnifying sheets tend to work better than magnifying glasses with handles. These generally cost fewer than five dollars and are available in many stores or catalogs.

8.5.3 Physical Accessibility of Polling Places

When we think of making a polling place accessible, we usually think first of structural obstacles to citizens in wheelchairs. As the previous sections show, there are many other types of disabilities that must also be accommodated. This is not meant to be an exhaustive or technical list. A variety of reference materials are available to provide the technical details for ensuring accessibility.

8.5.3.1 Parking Spaces

If parking is provided for voters, then accessible parking must also be provided at a ratio of one (1) accessible space for every 25 spaces in the parking lot. To be considered accessible, a parking space must meet the following criteria:

- The space must be at least 12 feet wide.
- It must have an access aisle that is 5 feet wide for car spaces and 8 feet wide for van spaces (all parking lots must have at least one van accessible space).
- It must be marked with an upright sign with the symbol of accessibility on it (the bottom edge of the sign must be between 48 and 72 inches above the pavement; marking a space on the pavement is often useful, but does not satisfy the federal requirements).
- It must be located close to the entrance of the polling place.
- It must be connected by an accessible route to the accessible entrance.
- The space must be relatively level in all directions and have a firm, stable surface.

Accessible parking spaces may be temporarily created for Election Day using portable signs and traffic cones.

8.5.3.2 Signage

No special signs are required at buildings where all voters (those with disabilities and those without) use the same entrance on Election Day. However, if the accessible voting entrance is separate from the main voting entrance, then the following standards apply:

- The accessible entrance must be marked by the symbol of accessibility.
- All other entrances must have directions to the accessible entrance.

8.5.3.3 Curbs and Ramps

Curbs or ramps in the path of travel must generally have the following features:

- They must be at least three feet (36 inches) wide not including any flared sides.
- They should have a stable, firm, slip-resistant walking surface.
- They should have a slope that rises or falls no more than one (1) foot in height for every 12 feet in length (the "1 in 12" rule).
- They should have a relatively level cross slope (the slope perpendicular to the direction of the walkway).
- If a ramp is more than six inches off the ground, it must have handrails on both sides.
- They cannot have openings greater than ½ inch wide.

Temporary ramps may be used on Election Day. A better solution is to work with the owner of the building to establish reasonable accessibility. Ramps are also necessary where there are steps into the building or inside the building. Permanent ramps are obviously the best, but temporary ramps can also work when necessary. They can be purchased or rented from a variety of vendors.

8.5.3.4 Walkways (Inside & Outside)

To be considered accessible, a walkway must meet the following criteria:

- It must be at least three feet (36 inches) wide.
- It should have a slope that rises or falls no more than one foot in height for every 12 feet in length.
- It should have no edges that people could fall off of.
- It should have a relatively level cross slope (the slope perpendicular to the direction of the walkway).
- It should be made of a smooth, consistent material, i.e. no loose gravel or dirt;
- It should have headroom in the pathway of at least 80 inches from the surface.
- It cannot have openings greater than ½ inch wide.
- It cannot have abrupt changes in level greater than ½ inch tall unless a ramp is provided (Sudden changes in height less than ¼ inch tall are always acceptable;

however, changes between ¼ inch and ½ inch can be beveled at a slope no greater than 1:2).

- ❗ The “1 in 12” rule applies to all standards of accessibility for walks, ramps, etc.

8.5.3.5 Protrusions

Items sticking out from walls (such as fire extinguishers) pose a threat to both blind voters – who cannot detect them with a cane – and to those with limited sight. Items mounted on walls between 27 and 80 inches off the floor cannot protrude more than 4 inches from the wall.

A temporary solution is to place a large item on the floor (such as a potted plant) below the protruding item to make it detectable with a cane. A permanent solution is to build protruding walls on either side of the item or lower the item so that it is no more than 27 inches above the floor.

8.5.3.6 Doors and Doorways

Among the most common accessibility barriers in polling places are the doors. For people in wheelchairs, it doesn't do much good if they can get out of their vehicle, through the parking lot, and up the walk, if they can't get in the door. Several features can make a door inaccessible:

- Round doorknobs are difficult for people with limited use of their hands. Replace with ADA compliant hardware. If they can't be replaced, buy levers that fit over round doorknobs.
- Interior doors must be operable with 5 pounds of force or less. As a temporary fix, prop the door open or station an election official (or election page) to assist with opening and closing. The best solution (and most expensive) may be to install a power door opener.
- There is no requirement for the opening force of exterior doors. However, 8.5 pounds of force is typically sufficient to keep the door closed and still be usable by people with disabilities.
- Door width is often a problem for wheelchairs. There should be at least 32 inches of clear space for a wheelchair to get through. This is measured from the face of the door to the stop on the other side not including any door hardware. Some doors that just barely fail to meet this criterion can be adjusted to gain that extra inch or two by using special hinges.
- If there is a door threshold with an abrupt change of more than ¼ inch, it's considered inaccessible. Either install a new threshold or put a ramp over it.

8.5.3.7 Stairs

Based on reports to the Federal Election Commission, stairs remain the greatest physical obstacle at our nation's polling places for both people in wheelchairs and those with difficulty walking. If access to a polling place or voting room within a polling place involves stairs, then there must be an alternate route to the voting room; otherwise, the site is not accessible. There must be, elsewhere in or outside the building, a ramp or ramps, or an accessible elevator, or a wheelchair lift that voters with limited mobility can use. If so, be sure that there are large signs directing voters with disabilities to the alternate route.

8.5.3.8 Inside the Polling Place

The inside path of travel must meet the same guidelines as the path outside. Loose rugs, plush carpets, slick floors and the like can cause problems for people with wheelchairs, canes, and walkers. Instruct officers of election to be sure that hallways and voting rooms are free of such items, and adjustments are made.

8.5.3.9 Seating

Every polling place should be furnished with seats for the use of elderly voters or those with mobility impairments. Even if the polling place has no waiting lines, seats should be available for those voters who just need to rest.

8.5.3.10 Voting Equipment

Some voting machines are wheelchair-accessible and some are not. Regardless, the law requires at least one piece of voting equipment that permits a voter with disabilities to cast his or her ballot in a private and independent manner. The voting booth provided for persons casting provisional ballots should also be accessible. This should be a table that can accommodate a wheelchair. To do so, it should be at least 30 inches wide, with a surface no more than 27 inches high, and an underneath clearance of at least 19 inches. If a voter with a disability wishes to vote on an inaccessible machine instead, he or she can always ask for assistance.

8.5.3.11 General Tips for Working with a Voter with Limited Mobility

- Do not push or touch another person or their wheelchair without their prior consent or request.
- Ask before helping; the person may not want or need assistance.
- On the other hand, do not be shy about offering assistance.

8.5.4 Voters with Mental, Emotional or Developmental Disabilities

Polling places and registrar offices must also be accessible, and election officials must be sensitive to those with mental disabilities. These include people with mental retardation or developmental disabilities, mental illness, and disabilities resulting from head trauma, among others. All citizens of voting age are considered mentally competent unless a court has declared them incapacitated. There are several things that registrars, electoral board members, and officers of election can do to ensure accessibility:

- Work with the local chapter of The Association for Retarded Citizens (there are chapters in all parts of Virginia) to develop training and orientation programs for citizens with mental disabilities. These programs should familiarize citizens with procedures and with voting equipment.
- Promote the fact that citizens with disabilities can ask whoever they want (other than an employer or union representative) to assist them with voting.¹ Emphasize this right, and appropriate procedures, to officers of election, assistant registrars and anyone else dealing with the voters on Election Day or those voting absentee.
- Spend ~~the~~ sufficient time ~~it takes~~ to effectively communicate and explain procedures and outcomes of registering and voting.

8.5.4.1 Aging Population

The aging of the Baby Boom generation coupled with an increasing life expectancy will bring significant changes to life in Virginia.

By the year of 2030, the number of Virginians age 65 or older will more than double from approximately 900,000 in 2009 to just fewer than 1.8 million; and the percentage of the population will rise from 12 to 18 percent.

Virginia's total population is expected to increase by 39 percent from the year 2000 to 2030. The under 65 population will grow by an amazing 125 percent during the same period.

8.5.5 Websites

The issue of accessibility involves all aspects of the elections process, including local and state produced election and registration websites. Websites are used by people with hearing, visual, and motor disabilities, so various issues of sight, sound, and maneuverability are important to consider in making a website usable by all.

¹ Note: blind voters can ask anyone. Also, effective 7/1/09, an authorized party or candidate representative inside the polling place is prohibited from assisting a voter in casting their ballot, or offering to do so.

Standards for making websites accessible have been developed by the World Wide Web Consortium. Check out these standards at the following websites:

- www.w3.org/WAI
- www.webable.com

There is also an authoritative directory on disability-related web resources that may provide some useful tips. Work with the county or city's information technology (IT) department to determine the extent of the website's accessibility.

8.6 Funding Accessibility Improvements

Electoral boards and registrar offices (like all public bodies) operate with limited resources. Below are suggestions to help afford accessibility improvements when the local governing body may be reluctant or unable to provide funding:

- The Help America Vote Act set aside funds for states to improve the accessibility of polling places used in federal elections. This funding was used to make all polling places in Virginia at that time ADA compliant.
- Local Disability Services Boards may suggest grant money that can be used to make such purchases. Contact the local board to find out how to apply for funding.
- The Lions Clubs will often take on projects to provide aids for persons with vision and hearing impairments. Check with the local club(s) to see if they are willing to sponsor an election accessibility project.
- Many other community service organizations (e.g. Kiwanis, Rotary, Ruritans, and the like) may be willing to help.
- The federal government offers tax incentives for businesses to make their facilities more accessible to people with disabilities.
- Check with any of the agencies listed in the Resources section below. Many of the agencies have funds for purchasing assistive technology or know of inexpensive sources for these items.
- Consider sharing costs of such items with other government offices that can use them when they are not needed for elections.

8.7 Resources

Registrars and electoral board members are not expected to be experts on building structural issues, machine technology for those with disabilities, or other assistive technologies. There are several places and agencies that can provide information and assistance with these issues. The following lists just some of the resources in Virginia.

8.7.1 Accessibility Coordinator, State Board of Elections

The SBE has a staff member, knowledgeable about disability issues, who is ready to assist registrars and electoral board members, or their staff (804 864 8901 or 800-552-9745).

8.7.2 ADA Information Line

The U.S. Department of Justice provides information about the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) through a toll-free ADA Information Line. This service permits businesses, state and local governments, or others to call and ask questions about general or specific ADA requirements including questions about the ADA Standards for Accessible Design. ADA specialists are available Monday through Friday from 10:30 AM until 4:30 PM, except on Thursday when the hours are 12:30 PM until 4:30 PM. For general ADA information, answers to specific technical questions, free ADA materials, or information about filing a complaint, call 1-800-514-0301 (voice), 800-514-0383 (TTY) or visit their website at [ADA Home Page - ada.gov](http://ada.gov) - [Information and Technical Assistance on the Americans with Disabilities Act](http://ada.gov). Spanish language service is also available.

8.7.3 ADA Coordinators

The ADA may require local governments to appoint an ADA coordinator. This individual is most likely in the personnel or building inspections department of the local government. The local ADA coordinator may not be an expert on the technical aspects of ensuring accessibility, but he or she should be able to help with interpreting the law and with surveying potential or existing polling places to assess their accessibility.

8.7.4 ADA & IT Information Centers

The ADA & IT Information Center for the Mid-Atlantic Region provides training, information, and technical assistance on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and accessible information technology (IT) to businesses, consumers, schools, and government agencies within the Mid-Atlantic Region. Call 800-949-4232 or go to their website at [DBTAC: Mid-Atlantic ADA Center - Welcome to ADAinfo.org](http://dbtac.org).

8.7.5 Centers for Independent Living

The Virginians with Disabilities Act also provides for the creation of Centers for Independent Living, which are private, non-profit, community-based advocacy organizations for those with disabilities. [§ 51.5-23](#). These consumer controlled (by people with disabilities) agencies can provide advice and assistance with a wide variety

of disability issues. There are many centers in Virginia. To find out more information about Centers for Independent Living, visit their website [Centers for Independent Living](#).

8.7.6 Virginia Department for the Deaf and Hard Of Hearing

[This department](#) can provide information about sign language, interpreters, special hearing devices, and communications issues: 1-800-552-7917.

8.7.7 Virginia Department for the Blind and Vision-Impaired

[This department](#) can provide information about Braille accommodations, large print, recording on tapes, and other visual-assistive technologies: 1-800-622-2155.

8.7.8 Virginia Assistive Technology System

This is a program of the Virginia Department of Rehabilitative Services. It is a statewide project working to increase awareness and accessibility of assistive technology through programs, information, and technical assistance. Its website includes an equipment finder. Call 1-800-552-5019 or see the [Virginia Assistive Technology System Web Site](#).

8.7.9 Job Accommodation Network

[The Job Accommodation Network site](#) provides information on vendors and manufacturers of equipment and devices for people with disabilities: 1-800-526-7234.